The Suffragist

FIVE CENTS

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE
AND OF THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

October 28, 1916

The Woman's Party Campaign

Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins, at a Bryan meeting, Springfield, Ill.

Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

AND

National Woman's Party

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COLORS—Purple, white and gold.

OBJECT: To secure an amendment to the United States Constitution enfranchising women.
MEMBERSHIP: Open to all women who, regarding woman suffrage as the foremost political issue of the day, will support it irrespective of the interests of any national political party.
ENTRANCE FEE: Twenty-five cents. There are no dues.

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VOL. IV, No. 44

The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage
and of the National Woman's Party
Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.

October 28, 1916

Notes of the Week

Congressman Mann Speaks for Federal Suffrage Amendment

REPRESENTATIVE JAMES R. MANN, of Illinois, Republican Leader of the National House of Representatives, made a strong speech in favor of the federal suffrage amendment October 26, at the "federal amendment" luncheon of the Chicago Equal Suffrage Association.

Congressman Mann concluded his speech by saying, "I hope I may soon join with other Republicans in the House and with the Democrats as well and give to women, our partners and our equals, a share in the responsibility of upholding the government."

Illinois Farmers Endorse Federal Suffrage Amendment

SEVEN hundred Illinois farmers, cooperative elevator managers and stockholders, in session in Decatur, Illinois, October 12, went on record as favoring an equal suffrage amendment to the federal constitution.

The federal suffrage amendment was urged before the convention by Miss Florence King, of Chicago, one of the prominent Illinois members of the Woman's Party.

Woman Demands Recognition on Railroad Directorate

A CAMPAIGN for woman's recognition on railway boards was started in Chicago, October 18, by Mrs. K. S. Day. Mrs. Day read a long list of criticisms and objections at the annual meeting of the directors and officers of the Illinois Central Railroad and, as the Chicago *Post* puts it, "gave them an uncomfortable half hour."

One of her demands was for a woman on the road's directorate.

Mrs. Day is a stockholder in the Illinois Central, as well as in many other roads. She left immediately to attend another directors' meeting next day, at which she again put forth her demand that the women stockholders of the company be represented on the board.

Federal Employment Bureau for Women to be Established

TWENTY-ONE women's organizations have promised cooperation in the development by the Department of Labor of a national employment system for the benefit of women and girls, according to a statement issued recently by Commissioner of Immigration Caminetti.

The need for such a bureau has been long agitated by social workers and women's organizations. A bill providing a Federal Employment Bureau for women was introduced in the past Congress, but, although that body found time to pass an eight-hour law for railway men, it did not have time even to consider the women's bill.

An employment bureau for *men* has been operated by the federal government for some time.

Establishment of an Eight-Hour Day for Women

AT a regional meeting of the delegates of the National Consumers' League and the Women's Trade Union League held in Wilmington, Delaware, last week and attended by representatives from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware, a movement was launched to support the passage of laws making an eight-hour day for women in the forty-four states where the legislatures meet the coming year.

The law they will try to have passed is based on the California measure establishing an eight-hour day and a forty-eight-hour week. Action was taken last week by the leagues of Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin, and it is expected that a nation-wide plan for securing such legislation will be adopted at the annual meeting of the National Consumers' League which will be held in Springfield, Massachusetts, November 15 and 16.

Federal Employment Agency for Women Opened in Chicago

A FREE employment agency for women and girls has been added recently to the immigration bureau of the United States in Chicago.

Ford Announces Equal Wages for Men and Women Employes

THE six hundred women employes of the Ford Motor Company of Detroit will hereafter receive pay on the same basis as the men workers, according to an announcement made by Henry Ford at Long Branch, New Jersey, October 24.

Mr. Ford authorized the following statement, which was issued after a conference with the President:

"I had the pleasure to inform President Wilson this afternoon that I had established the women workers of my plant at Detroit and in the branch factories in other cities upon a pay equality with the men workers.

"I took this step following my conference with the President more than two weeks ago, and I did so because of the inspiring talk I had with Mr. Wilson on the forward movement among womenkind."

Mr. Ford's support of President Wilson is well known, and it is most significant that the above statement should be issued after a conference with the President, and immediately before election, when Mr. Wilson is appealing so directly to the women voters of the West for support.

International Movement to Equalize Wages of Men and Women

AN investigation into the exact conditions of women's work in France is being carried on by two national organizations, the *Conseil National des Femmes Françaises* and the *Union Française pour le Suffrage des Femmes*, with the object of futhering a nation-wide campaign which will establish women's work on the same pay basis as men's.

The movement was started by about thirty trade unions some months ago and has been taken up by most of the feminist associations of France. At the national congress of the *Union Française pour le Suffrage des Femmes* last April, it was resolved that an effort should be made to organize a similar movement in other countries. A circular letter with a copy of the resolution was therefore sent with an earnest plea that all women's trade unions and suffrage organizations cooperate in the movement.

Editha Phelps, in an article in *Life and Labor*, comments on the movement:

"The Women's International Conference at The Hague in 1915 united in demanding political equality. Since that time the women of Europe have sufficiently proved themselves in labor both as to quantity and quality. The demoralizing influence to society of a permanent body of low-priced workers needs no demonstration. In that Congress of Women that will sit at the end of the war close to the 'Congress of Powers,' to voice the needs and aspirations of women, an equal emphasis should be placed on economic equality."

WOMEN VOTERS HEAR EASTERN APPEAL

Miss Milholland Carries Message to Montana, Utah and Nevada

BEARING gloriously on through the West the last appeal of the unenfranchised eastern women to the voting women of the equal suffrage states, Inez Milholland Boissevain, special envoy of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, went through Montana, Utah, and Nevada in a blaze of enthusiasm. Throughout these states women in large numbers responded generously to the slogan of the women asking for political freedom: "Vote against Wilson! he kept us out of suffrage."

The hearty manner in which Miss Milholland was received in each of these states and the large number of votes which her visit was visibly seen to have turned against President Wilson, are indicative of the effect her 12,000-mile swing through the West is having.

AT the little town of Shelby, the first stop in Montana, the meeting which was to have been held in the Court House had to be transferred to the street because the train was late and "court had started sitting again." A large audience listened to Miss Milholland and escorted her to the train after her meeting. Mrs. Black, the local chairman of the Woman's Party, received the appeal from the unenfranchised women and began at once on its distribution through the district surrounding Shelby.

MORE than a thousand people packed the hall in Great Falls for the principal meeting held by Miss Milholland in Montana. In spite of the fact that the speaker's train was late the great audience waited patiently for almost an hour. She was met at the station by the Black Eagle band and escorted to the Palace Theatre by a welcoming committee in twenty automobiles. The theatre was beautifully decorated in purple, white and gold; and a large federal amendment banner hung on one side of the stage with the American flag on the opposite side. "It was altogether a gorgeous welcome that had been arranged for us" wrote one member of the party to national headquarters.

"The crowd was one which applauded to the echo the remarks of the eloquent advocate," said the *Great Falls Leader* in commenting on the meeting.

Miss Lucy Burns, vice chairman of the Congressional Union, who is directing the Montana campaign, reported that the Great Falls meeting was "indeed splendid." "It was the best meeting we have had in Montana," she continued. "Miss Milholland's speech which put the case of the Woman's Party, its unselfishness and idealism—clearly and appealingly before the great audience, visibly brought conviction. The packed theatre listened in hushed silence to her moving plea. She was telling and epigrammatic, ringing and appealing, by turns. Her appeal undoubtedly produced a deep effect on public sentiment in Great Falls."

The meeting was presided over by Mr. Samuel Stephenson, president of the First National Bank, and one of the most respected men in Montana.

"The question of woman suffrage doesn't have to be discussed in this state," he said. "Woman suffrage is established in Montana, and our only interest is that these votes should be cast for the highest welfare of the state and nation."

IN Helena a delightful reception was tendered Miss Milholland on Sunday afternoon in the ball room of the Placer Hotel. Dr. Maria M. Dean, Montana member of the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union, presided. Miss Milholland again presented the appeal of eastern to western women for help in their struggle for political liberty, and Mrs. C. S. Haire, chairman of the Montana Woman's Party, answered in behalf of the women of Montana, pledging the help of her organization throughout the state in the campaign against President Wilson and the Democratic candidates for Congress.

Men and women, Democratic and Republican, attended the meeting. At the close, women crowded around the speaker, won by her appeal; and a large number joined the Woman's Party.

After the reception Mrs. Boissevain was whirled off to a meeting of the Sunday Afternoon Club in the Unitarian Church, where she addressed an audience composed of many of the foremost citizens of Helena.

The Helena meetings, said the *Montana Record Herald*, "were large and enthusiastic."

"IN Butte there was a splendid demonstration of the identity of interest among the women of all the states," wrote one woman who helped in the organization of the reception for the Eastern envoy. The luncheon at the Silver Bow Club, at which Miss Milholland spoke, was, according to the *Butte Miner*, "a delightful affair, well attended and well managed." The *Butte Daily Post* wrote: "Miss Milholland received a splendid greeting from the women. She spoke with telling effect, emphasizing the purpose and aims of the Woman's Party as they have never before been emphasized in Butte."

"While women are content to join organizations which are mere auxiliaries to political parties composed only of men, so long will the women do all the work and get none of the benefits," said Miss Milholland in the course of her speech.

"Our party occupies a unique place in the political world." she continued. "We are appealing to those women who have obtained the suffrage and are asking them to hold their votes as a whip over all parties. People tell us we are making a mistake by antagonizing one of the large parties because this party may possibly be returned to power. Those who say that do not know politics.

"Today the force of combination and union for the advancement of any cause is the only one recognized by the dominant political parties. They are not leaders and creators of new ideas, they calculate the strength of social and political forces and act from the viewpoint of political expediency.

"We are fighting for a principle and shall continue to cast our protest votes against the party which is in a position to pass the Susan B. Anthony amendment, granting equal suffrage to all, and refuses to do so, whether that party be the Republicans or the Democrats."

Mrs. T. A. Griggs acted as toastmistress at the luncheon. The committee in charge consisted of Mrs. J. S. Casey, Mrs. Charles P. Irish, Mrs. J. C. Pyle and Mrs. T. A. Griggs.

THE women of Utah welcomed the eastern envoy with the same enthusiasm with which she had been received in other states. The Salt Lake City meeting, though held in a large theatre, was packed to the doors and people were turned away. "Many politicians," wrote Miss Jane Pincus, campaign manager of the Woman's Party of Utah, "have said it was the best meeting ever pulled off in their recollection."

Miss Helen Todd, as well as Miss Milholland, was one of the speakers. Mrs. Margaret Zane Cherdron, state chairman of the Woman's Party, presided.

IN Ogden, the only other stop made in Utah, Miss Milholland spoke at the Orpheum Theatre with Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, national press chairman of the Woman's Party, who has been accompanying Miss Milholland on her trip and who is herself a speaker of ability.

At a luncheon in the afternoon at the Berthana, Mrs. J. R. Morrell, who responded on behalf of the Ogden women to Miss Milholland's appeal, asserted that the women of the West would use every effort to aid their unenfranchised sisters of the East. Miss Milholland and Mrs. Baker were the speakers at the luncheon which was presided over by Mrs. Edward Bischsel. Other prominent women present were Mrs. David Eccles, Mrs. Joseph Wright, Mrs. J. R. Morrell, Mrs. Reese Howell, Mrs. J. A. Howell, Mrs. R. A. Moyes, Mrs. Georgiana Marriott, who presided at the theatre meeting, and Mrs. J. G. Flack.

"Women will stand by women—never fear," said Miss Milholland in her speech at the luncheon. "We know we have no one else to depend on. The men who proclaimed the foremost importance of woman suffrage in the last campaign have abandoned us and lined up with one side or the other. It is women for women now. We have no campaign fund, and we have no medium of communication; our organization is not elaborate; our plans are simple and direct. We have nothing but our spirit to rely on and the vitality of our faith. But spirit is invincible."

IN Nevada the distinguished Woman's Party visitor was welcomed by the blowing of whistles and the ringing of bells. Meetings were held at Winnemucca, Reno, Carson City, Virginia City and Silver City.

On entering the state the flying suffrage party was met at Winnemucca by Miss Anne Martin and a large welcoming committee. Judge J. A. Langwith, who presided at the large meeting in the evening at the Opera House, introduced Miss Milholland as "one whose labors had been tireless in behalf of the oppressed."

Miss Martin, whose brilliant campaign in Nevada has won much admiration, then gave a telling *resumé* of Senator Pittman's hostile record on suffrage. Definite results were seen after this meeting, for a number of Democratic women said they were convinced it was their duty to stand by women for this election, at least, and vote against their party because of its opposition to the national suffrage amendment.

Mrs. S. M. Bonnifield, Nevada state chairman of the Woman's Party, was in charge of the meeting.

MISS ALICE HENKLE, national organizer of the Woman's Party, in her report of the Virginia City meeting, which followed Winnemucca, says:

"Miss Martin, Miss Milholland and Mrs. Baker came from Reno in a gayly decorated auto. Promptly at four o'clock the mine whistles blew, the school bells rang and even the fire whistles welcomed the speakers of the Woman's Party.

"Before the noise had quite subsided, Miss Martin introduced Miss Milholland to the waiting crowd, and for one hour Miss Milholland spoke to an intensely interested audience, who cheered enthusiastically.

" 'Now, let us not be misunderstood,' she concluded. 'We are not pro-Hughes, pro-Republican, pro-Socialist or pro-Prohibition. We are simply pro-Woman. As a party we are indifferent as to who is elected, even should it be Wilson, so long as he stands rebuked by women in the twelve suffrage states for his attitude towards political freedom for women.'

"On the way down to Carson," Miss Henkle continued, "we stopped for a meeting at Silver City, a picturesque little town on the side of the mountain where Mr. Larson had arranged benches in front of the Central Telephone office and had posted a notice several days previous announcing to the populace that Miss Milholland would speak.

"The meeting was set for five thirty. As we approached the place we saw not a soul waiting to hear us, but Mr. Lawson, the perfect host that he was, rushed out to greet us, offered us refreshment and assured us that at five thirty the crowd would be there. We blew the auto horn and gradually from all directions the people came—men, women and children—curious, interested, eager to see and hear what the Woman's Party was bringing them. The sky was aglow with the sunset colors, mountains high on both sides of us were deep purple. Mrs. Baker was standing in front of the automobile in the midst of these interested people. Women were seated on the benches, the men standing in groups on either side of the women and the children sitting quietly on the walk dangling their little feet and seeming to drink in every word.

"Miss Martin, Mrs. Baker and Miss Milholland all spoke and the crowd cheered each speaker. As we started to leave Miss Martin said 'thank you for your attention.' With one voice they replied, 'Thank you for coming.'

Miss Milholland Speaking

"AT Carson again Miss Milholland spoke to a great crowd. The Grand Theatre was filled as it had not been for any meeting the people of Carson could remember. Everyone who heard our speaker was moved to sympathy. Apparently many women who had felt they must vote for Wilson because 'he had kept us out of war,' will not do so because they now realize that the only guarantee against war is to have all the mothers of the country voting."

The *Carson City News,* in commenting on the visit to that place said:

"For about an hour Miss Milholland held the close attention of her listeners in what proved to be one of the most eloquent and forceful speeches that has ever been delivered by a woman in the capital city."

THE climax of the Nevada meetings came with a magnificent gathering at the Majestic theatre in Reno, which filled the theatre to overflowing.

"We are urging all women, who have women's interests at heart," said Miss Milholland at this meeting, "to put other considerations in the background, and in the coming election to say 'Freedom for women first!'

"We are rallying under our banner the women who believe in women, and are prepared to fight the battles of women until all women are free. No one else will fight our battles for us. It is upon women alone we must depend."

Miss Anne Martin presided at the meeting.

In the afternoon a reception was given by Mrs. George H. Taylor in honor of the Eastern envoy. Mrs. Baker gave the reasons for the Eastern women's appeal to the Western women in this election. She spoke, wrote the *Reno Gazette,* "with impressive earnestness and sincerity and met with hearty response." The entire occasion, according to the same paper, was marked by "interest, enthusiasm, and cordiality."

MISS MILHOLLAND writing from Nevada just before leaving for California, gave her impression of the response of the women whom she had met on her trip.

"The voting women of the West," she said, "are responding generously to the appeal of the disfranchised women of the nation.

"This we anticipated. We were certain that woman's cry to woman for freedom from political bondage would not go unanswered.

"After every meeting these noble-hearted women come forward and say: 'We will stand by you till the fight is won. We dedicate ourselves, our energy, our political support, to the woman's cause. We refuse to support a political party that has treated with contempt the claims of women to self-government. Never fear. Women will stand loyal to women.'

"Not only did we reckon accurately on woman's loyalty to woman, but we likewise realized that our appeal touched a certain spiritual, idealistic quality in the Western woman voter, a quality which is yearning to find expression in political life. In fact, it is that very quality that was leading her into allegiance to the Democratic party, for she fancied that she found there certain progressive and idealistic tendencies to which her spiritual judgment responded.

"When, opposed to this election day, pseudo-idealism of an interested political party, is placed the disinterested and genuine idealism of the Woman's Party, her whole nature flames into enthusiasm and her response is immediate. She gladly transforms a narrow partisan loyalty into loyalty to a principle, the establishment of which carries with it no personal advantage to its advocates, but merely the satisfaction of achieving one more step toward the emancipation of mankind.

"That is why no party can successfully withstand us.

"That is why the Democratic party is thoroughly alarmed.

"Because they know that they are waging the fight of self-interest against a party (the Woman's Party) that is armed only with a principle; a party whose advocates have nothing personal to gain, and much to lose in the fight; hated they are by both parties because they lift political issues into the realm of the ideal; a party whose campaign funds are mostly the small donations that women can make; a party equipped merely with political sagacity, determination, courage, spirit, and a mighty faith.

"We are bound to win. There never has been a fight yet where interest was pitted against principle that principle did not triumph."

Miss Milholland left Nevada for Sacramento, California.

The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on December 7, by Senators Sutherland, Thomas and Thompson.

In the House, on December 6, by Representatives Mondell, Raker, Keating and Hayden.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported

In the Senate, January 8, the Sutherland Amendment, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1; by a favorable vote.

Present Status

In the Senate, on the calendar, awaiting action.

In the House, before the Judiciary Committee.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

In the House

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Suffragist

Editor.....Miss Lucy Burns
Assistant Editor.....Miss Joy Young
Art Editor.....Mrs. Nina E. Allender
Business Manager.....Miss S. Ada Flatman
Office Manager.....Miss Elizabeth Smith

Chairman Circulation Dept., Mrs. W. T. Burch

Subscription Price:

Domestic $1.00
Foreign $1.50
Single Copies.....5 *cents*

Checks, drafts and postoffice orders should be made payable to The Treasurer of the Congressional Union.

Peterson Linotyping Co., Chicago, Ill.

Application entered at Postoffice at Chicago, Ill., October 14, 1916.

WOMEN VOTERS!

Woodrow Wilson

A Private Citizen
Cast One Vote for Woman Suffrage in New Jersey
Where Its Defeat Was Certain

THE VOTE OF MR. WILSON OF PRINCETON DID NOT BRING WOMAN SUFFRAGE ONE STEP NEARER

NEW JERSEY WENT AGAINST SUFFRAGE
MR. WILSON'S PRECINCT WENT AGAINST SUFFRAGE

Woodrow Wilson

President of the United States and Leader of the Democratic Party
Has Used All His Power
TO DEFEAT NATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE

In Congress Where the Chances for the Success of Woman Suffrage Were Good He Opposed It With the Whole Power of His Party Machine

MR. WILSON KNOWS

It is well nigh impossible to amend more than twenty state constitutions. He knows that the state-by-state method of obtaining suffrage

Is a Virtual Denial of Suffrage

WOMEN VOTERS!

Do not send to the White House a man who opposes political freedom for women

VOTE AGAINST PRESIDENT WILSON AND THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS

Mrs. W. D. Ascough — *Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins*

PHOTO BY EDMONSTON

Spreading the Knowledge That "He Kept Us Out of Suffrage"

"IT is only a question of reaching the women. It is wonderful to see how they are thinking for themselves, how they are questioning and trying to find the truth—and the truth will win if we can only get it to them. My faith in women grows each day. But oh! there are so many women to reach and so few of us to do it and so little time to do it in."

So wrote Miss Maud Younger after two months of campaigning. So has felt every woman taking part in the Woman's Party campaign.

To spread the truth quickly and among great numbers of women has been the problem.

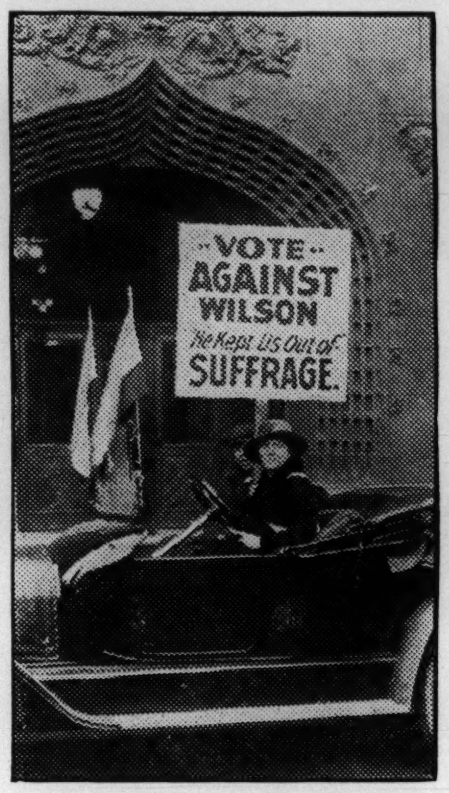
ONE of the most effective efforts in accomplishing this end was that of Mrs. W. D. Ascough and Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins when they trailed Bryan over Illinois this week. When Mr. Bryan's whirlwind trip through southern Illinois was finished the territory through which he passed was talking about the national enfranchisement of women. All "down state" knew that the Democrats *"kept us out of suffrage."*

Mrs. Ascough, chairman of the Connecticut Branch of the Congressional Union, and Mrs. Hopkins, chairman of the New Jersey Branch, two of the most enthusiastic workers for the Woman's Party, began their campaign in East St. Louis, a Democratic stronghold. Mrs. Hopkins had spoken there explaining the record of the Democrats on suffrage. Local members of the Woman's Party had been constantly at work. But it was not until the Bryan meeting was over that every man, woman and child in East St. Louis and the surrounding district knew that Wilson had opposed the national enfranchisement of women.

Mr. Bryan, it was learned, was to address an outdoor meeting from a platform built against the stone wall of the Court House. Mrs. Hopkins and a local member of the Woman's Party promptly took advantage of the opportunity. On two large window ledges in the wall above the platform they placed enormous rolled up signs. After Mr. Bryan had talked for some time they loosened the fastenings of the signs and with a crash that attracted the attention of every one of the several thousands of people gathered in the great park, the words, **"WHY DID WILSON BLOCK NATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE?"** and **"WILSON KEPT US OUT OF SUFFRAGE"** in letters a foot high appeared directly over the head of the speaker. Instantly the crowd went wild with excitement; Bryan's speech was completely lost in the tumult. Mrs. Hopkins stood quietly in the window above Mr. Bryan waving the purple, white and gold of the Congressional Union. Bryan was forgotten. All eyes were fastened upon the two great banners with their accusing question.

Finally, after moments of suspense, a burly policeman, with half a dozen helpers, found his way to the window and tore the banners to shreds.

It was a considerable time before order was restored. "I'll give them an answer that will



Miss Elsie Hill Campaigning in Colorado

National Enfranchisement of Women An Issue In the Campaign

THE Woman's Party was born only last June, but it has already made national woman suffrage an issue in the campaign. It has put the Democrats on the defensive.

Four years ago the national amendment was not heard of in the Presidential campaign. Even the Socialists, the Prohibitionists and the Progressives stopped at the endorsement of the principle of suffrage for women—the national amendment had not crossed the horizon.

This election shows the foremost campaigners of all parties devoting themselves to the question of the national versus the state method of enfranchising women. The federal suffrage amendment is an issue.

Mr. Shafroth, Democratic Senator from Colorado, continued his attacks through the week on the Woman's Party in all his speeches, attacks which he began with his entrance into the campaign.

Mr. Dudley Field Malone, campaigning through the suffrage states for Mr. Wilson, took up the Woman's Party campaign, but from a more generous angle. "I have been asked to speak against the Woman's Party," he said in one of his speeches. "I was present in Chicago when the Woman's Party was formed. Those women who founded that party, what a group of idealists! working for the greatest step in democracy ever taken in this country. The women who have asked me to speak against those idealists are not fit to touch the hem of their garments. I know political parties, and the Woman's Party is the only party that has a light in its eye."

Woman's Party Advertising Squad in Chicago

shrivel their banners," Mr. Bryan shouted, banging his clenched fist on the table, when his voice could once more be heard. He forthwith abandoned the consideration of other subjects and proceeded to suffrage. No answer, however, was given to the question on the banner.

Mrs. Ascough then took up the question from the floor. Again and again she asked it. Again and again Mr. Bryan sought to make it appear that voting women had no reason to disapprove of the Democratic record on suffrage. But the Woman's Party campaigners were more than a match for him. They had their facts—and they had all East St. Louis eager to hear the facts.

AT Springfield next morning the same women appeared at the door of the Arsenal, in a car decorated with a huge banner in purple, gold and white, bearing the words: **"WE DEMAND AN AMENDMENT TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION ENFRANCHISING WOMEN."** Borne by Mrs. Hopkins was a sign reading **"NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY."** Many smaller signs decorated the car, counselling the Women Voters to defeat the Democratic Party because of its opposition to National Woman Suffrage.

In the square outside the Bryan meeting the two women addressed the crowds as they entered and left. So great was the interest aroused that strangers enlisted in the campaign at once and distributed literature on the Democratic record on suffrage. One young reporter after listening intently to Mrs. Ascough's speech, said enthusiastically, "I've just come from the Bryan meeting, and that woman can talk circles around him!"

At the end of the week Bryan left suffrage territory and the Woman's Party campaigners returned to headquarters in Chicago. But all southern Illinois had been awakened. Appeals for speakers and literature from all over the state poured into the Woman's Party offices. The word that **"HE KEPT US OUT OF SUFFRAGE"** had gone forth through the land.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT opened his Chicago meetings with a consideration of the amendment and a plea for Hughes on the ground that Hughes endorsed it. "The thing for women to do at this moment," he said, "in so far as the peculiar rights of their sex are concerned, is to work for the passage of the federal amendment. . . . Here in Illinois I ask you women to vote so as to help your sisters who are not given your rights in other states—in my own state, for instance; and the only way you can do this is to favor the passage of the federal amendment."

In Denver, a few days before, Mr. Roosevelt took the same stand. He referred to the Democratic attack upon the suffrage demonstration in Chicago as an instance of "people who were too proud to fight but not too proud to insult women."

MR. BRYAN, on the Democratic side, continued this week, as throughout the campaign, to devote large portions of each speech to

EVEN more significant is the action of President Wilson in sending a written appeal to western women to ignore the suffrage record of his party. In a letter addressed to a member of the Woman's Democratic Club of Portland, Oregon, the President says:

"I cannot help having the feeling that intelligent women of Oregon need no suggestion or intimation from me as to what are the real issues of the present campaign, or the real concern that woman must have with those issues.

"As a very sincere advocate of the extension of the suffrage to women, it seems to me a very great disservice to the cause that partisan use should be made of it, particularly at a time so critical as this, when the question is about to be determined whether we shall keep the nation upon

its present terms of peace and good will with the world or turn to radical changes of policy which may alter the whole aspect of the nation's life."

This letter was heralded as the "first of a letter campaign" and was reprinted in the Democratic press all over the country.

The President alone among campaigners in the suffrage states this last week was silent on the suffrage question. His silence came perhaps from the vision of the accusing line of suffragists marshalled outside his Chicago meeting. His silence did not help him, however.

"Wilson's high tide in Illinois," said the Chicago *Tribune*, "came Thursday afternoon, just before he began speaking at the women's mass meeting at the Auditorium. He began to slip then and he has been slipping ever since with the women because he didn't say a syllable about suffrage."

The *Tribune* suggested that he would say something to counteract "the fiercely antagonistic attattitude," as it called it, "of the Woman's Party" toward him—and, in fact, no sooner had he returned to the shelter of Shadow Lawn than a boxed article appeared in a friendly Chicago paper, seeking to give the impression that in Mr. Wilson's last speech at Shadow Lawn he had come forth satisfactorily on the suffrage question. "WOMEN MUST BE GIVEN VOTE, AVERS WILSON," the headline ran. But the contents showed that he had gone no further than to say:

"We must recruit the votes of forward looking men by the votes of women so that we may have a fresh insight in all matters of social reform and move more certainly and more promptly in the solution of the many new problems of society with which the law must henceforth deal."

THE Woman's Bureau of the Democratic party has apparently dropped all other endeavor in order to reassure the voting women on the Democratic record on suffrage.

A ten-page booklet has been printed by the Woman's Bureau and sent far and wide through the suffrage states, entitled:

"THE TRUTH ABOUT THE CONGRESSIONAL-UNION WOMAN'S-PARTY ANTI-DEMOCRATIC ANTI-WILSON CAMPAIGN"

After pages of denunciation it concludes:

"We submit this brief outline of what we believe to be the case against the Woman's Party, in the belief that the voting women of the West will not be deceived and will not turn their backs on all the joined issues of their states and of the nation, to follow the will-o'-the-wisp reasoning of the Woman's Party campaigners, which can but land them in the swamp which we fear will be the grave of all our high suffrage hopes, if their contentions prevail."

The *Christian Science Monitor* thus summarizes the work of the Democratic National Woman's Bureau:

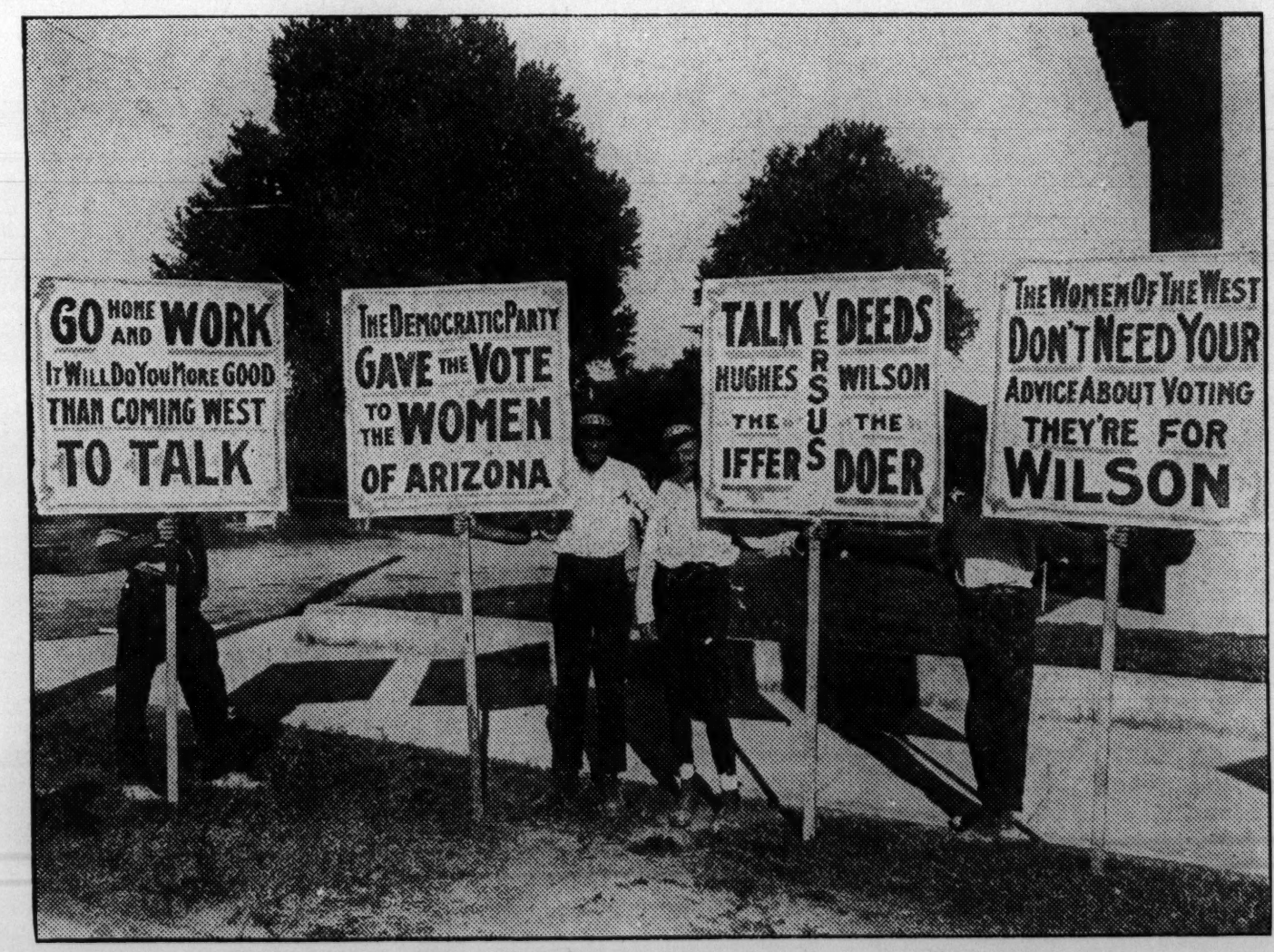
"The Democratic campaign among the women voters of the twelve suffrage states is for the most part an endeavor to checkmate and overwhelm the work of the National Woman's Party. It is, in short, a campaign on the issue of suffrage. Other important points in the Democratic program, such as peace and progressive and social legislation, are receiving attention, but in a minor way."

AS the thoroughness of the Woman's Party campaign has been borne in upon the Democratic managers more and more effort has been put forth in counteracting it. Literature has been poured into the suffrage states insisting that "HE VOTED FOR IT IN NEW JERSEY." Banners have been stretched across the streets telling of Democratic devotion to woman suffrage. Sandwich men and sign bearers have been employed to walk the streets calling attention to Democratic enthusiasm for suffrage. Speakers have deserted "He Kept Us Out of War" to answer the charge "He Kept Us Out of Suffrage."

AS the campaign waxes hotter the Democratic papers have also become alarmed and their editorials correspondingly more violent. As a sample of the campaign of editorial vituperation, we quote from a Nevada paper. Under the caption, "Woman Spielers," it describes the Woman's Party workers:

"Mounted on a soap-box, hair disarranged and flying in the wind, eyes wild with excitement and fanaticism, fuming and fretting, stamping their feet, shaking their fists, howling and squealing and yowling like cats with every hair a-bristle like the quills of a fretful porcupine—ye gods and little fishes, what's the matter with 'em? Many men say they are daft."

The importance which the federal suffrage amendment has assumed as an issue in the present campaign gives reason to believe that, no matter which party wins, the days of struggle for the amendment are nearly over.



Endeavoring to Counteract Woman's Party Campaign

Sign Bearers Employed by Democrats in Phoenix

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS

Solidarity—a Soul Bond

WE hear very little now about "the new woman." So fast is the world changing that even that term (somewhat of reproach), which was so overworked a few years ago, has practically passed out of date. Still, there is absolutely a new fashion in ladies—and, a very fine fashion it is. It warms your heart. It stirs your soul. And, you feel, at last, that women are coming to an understanding. They are drawing together in a common cause and for the common good. There is a subtle power which is drawing them closer and closer together every day—and they call it solidarity. Now, solidarity is in the dictionary, and professors will give you long Latin meanings for it, but, if you want to know, to feel, to live its meaning, go to The National Woman's Party the very next time it has a meeting or a luncheon or a gathering of any kind, and you will learn for yourself that Solidarity is a Soul Bond. And once the thrill of it clutches your soul you will never care to get rid of it.

For some years we have heard the word used rather frequently, by fluent speakers. A nice, ornamental word it sounded, but the full meaning—the essence—did not ooze out, and all at once you know why. Because, now, you fully realize that you are in the presence of women who are heart and soul, mind and body, in deep and thorough earnest when they plead for the solidarity of women, and what it means to the future of the race. You know that these talented, cultured, handsome young college-bred women have turned their backs on the rosy paths of life, of which girlish dreams are made and to which girls of their kind usually fall heir, in order to gain for their sisters, all through this great country, the rights and privileges, the freedom, justice and fair play which every citizen who bears the burdens of a country, should be entitled to. And, without fear or favor, apology or cajolary, they are making their plea to the intelligence of all, to grant women their rights.

The National Woman's Party has one plank, and that is: Nation-wide Suffrage for Women. And in the face of grave disappointment, they go bravely forward with an eloquence which burns to the root of political sophistries. Night and day they slave for the power which will give a sane balance to the world, where men and women alike will have their legitimate place in the great affairs of life, for which women as well as men are responsible in the sight of the laws.—*Everywoman, California, October.*

Another Argument

WE have got more voters than New York——and fewer electoral votes. That's one inequality a federal suffrage amendment will rectify.—*Chicago Post, October 18.*

Women Rout Apathy

CALIFORNIA women are demonstrating that apathy, the high crime in politics, can not be laid at their doorsteps.—*San Francisco Call and Post, October 10.*

Women Engaged in Great Cause

THROUGHOUT the states where women vote there is the greatest activity on the part of the National Woman's Party. Practically every county in our own state has been visited, and committees of local women formed.—*The Tribune, Pocatello, Idaho, October 10.*

Political Sagacity

THE different suffrage organizations are very busy in this campaign and they are doing the greatest work in the suffrage states. At first glance this might look like carrying coal to New Castle or clover seed to Southern Idaho, but it is not. The women have figured out that in the combined states in which they have suffrage they hold the balance of power.

During the present Democratic administration they have employed every means known to secure some substantial concession toward national woman's suffrage from both the administration and Congress but have not progressed very far. They have, however, discovered that officeholders and politicians are quick enough to extend substantial recognition to those who have votes, whether they be men or women. Therefore they are taking measures to make the suffrage not only felt but effective—they are going to see that none of the women who have votes use them in returning an administration and Congress that is hostile to them if they can help it. This is showing some political sagacity on the part of the ladies.—*Northside News, Jerome, Idaho, October 12.*

An Insurgent Element

THERE is an insurgent element in the suffrage fight. The Congressional Union, which is organizing the suffrage states to fight the election of Wilson, is not appeased by a statement that "suffrage is going to prevail." That is poor music to them when the other candidate, Mr. Hughes, has declared squarely for the suffrage amendment.

Reports from the West, where the so-called Woman's Party is being thrown together for a ballot attack on Wilson, are increasingly promising of women's support for Hughes.—*Boston Journal.*

From The Chicago Examiner.

Has Them Guessing

A Butterfly

"OUR self-respect as suffragists demands that we repudiate the political party that has consistently ignored the claims of women," said Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain in her speech yesterday, and she then told of how on seven occasions President Wilson had declined to give his help to the cause of equal suffrage. She takes into account the number of times the President has said he favors it. No doubt she carefully has followed his "nays" and his "yeas" on the subject. She is a woman of wonderfully keen mind, and her studies of Mr. Wilson have convinced her that he doesn't know whether he's headed for or against, but the latest returns are that he is against, probably with the usual mental reservations to be employed in a pinch. A desultory and wavering policy seems to obsess the man. If he were not a human, he'd probably be a butterfly.—*Tacoma, Washington, Daily News, October 13.*

Strength of the Woman's Party

MANY people are misled by the seeming popularity of woman suffrage, the strength of the so-called "woman's party" and its influence upon legislative policies.—*Jerseyville, Illinois, Democrat, September 30.*

Alarm About Woman Suffrage

THE New York *World* is fearfully wrought up by Governor Hughes' declaration for woman suffrage by the direct route. "The people of the states are to be deprived of their sovereign power," the *World* exclaims. It describes Governor Hughes' plan as follows:

"Mr. Hughes proposes that the United States shall commit a new and greater blunder in the way of federal control of the franchise by the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution giving the vote to women in all states. This is to be done by the act of Congress and by act of thirty-six state legislatures without a referendum, and without any of the processes by which the franchise has hitherto been conferred by the various states. It is to be done by a method which gives Nevada, with a population of 81,875, the same power as New York, with a population of 9,113,279. It is a measure to enable Idaho to say who shall vote in electing a mayor of New York City, and Montana to say who shall vote in electing an alderman in Buffalo."

In short, it is to be done the way the Constitution of the United States provides. With all its alarm and wonder in contemplating this astonishing proposition, the *World* does not stop to note that it is the constitutional way. It is the way the income tax amendment was adopted the other day, and the way the amendment for the direct election of United States Senators was adopted. It was the way the negro acquired the ballot, and it is the way that women will acquire the same right.

As to the power of Arizona or Idaho or Nevada, all that is contained in the Constitution. New York never has had more of a vote in the United States Senate than any other state. New York may not think it just, but it is the American way—it is according to the Constitution.—*Corvalis, Oregon, Gazette, September 29.*

Tabloid Talks on the Live Topics of the Campaign

THE women of this country have a kick coming.

PRESIDENT WILSON HAS NOT BEEN FRANK WITH THEM ON SUFFRAGE.

He tells them: "I have come to fight for you."

How dja mean, fight?

He is fighting for them by

OPPOSING THEIR CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

He thinks that three years of thwarting

Their plans can be corrected by a flattering speech.

NOT A CHANCE!

Wilson says, "All will be well in a little while."

But he still insists woman's suffrage is a state issue.

Hughes comes out without delay for a

Constitutional amendment that will give them

THEIR RIGHTS QUICKER AND AT ONE STROKE.

Which will our brave and patient women believe?

Wilson avoids nationwide suffrage for women because the Democratic platform did not call for it.

BUT HE SMASHED THAT PLATFORM TO BITS LONG AGO.

Hughes acted independently on this question.

He did not dodge behind any platform.

What's the answer?

VOTES FOR HUGHES

—*Newton, Kansas, Republican, October 16.*

Democratic Appeal to Women

"CRUSH the women voters" appears to be the slogan of the campaign so far as Chicago and the eastern country is concerned and every day brings reports of fresh brutality in protest against the purifying presence of women in politics. It is not generally known, but it is a fact, that the women of Illinois enjoy partial suffrage which confers upon them the right to vote for presidential electors. With this prerogative, the women of Illinois are armed with the ballot, which they will not fail to cast in denunciation of the party that stood indulgently by while some of the most prominent business women and taxpayers of Chicago were baited by a lot of ruffians.

In this connection it should also be remembered that Chicago has a registration of 800,000 voters or a greater number than even the commercial metropolis of the country. That the ballots of these voters will register disapproval of the action of the hoodlum element at the Wilson reception Thursday night cannot be gainsaid.

Reports sent out by the Associated Press state that President Wilson sat in his car only a few hundred feet distant "when the riot began, but he gave it little attention." The chief executive of the United States sat there with sardonic smile, listening to the screams and groans of the suffering suffragists without regarding the demonstration as one befitting his intervention. Perhaps he knew what it was about. He must have seen the banners and his bodyguard certainly informed him of the attack by a brutalized mob on unoffending and defenseless women. Nevertheless, he never raised a hand to stay the assault and the Democratic policemen of Chicago, taking their cue from the President, looked on with amusement, offering not even passive protection to the women who had been turned over to the merciless mob.

Nero's chief delight was in feeding Christians to the famished lions and tigers of the Coliseum, but it remained for Chicago to stage a performance in the presence of the President of the United States that will go down to posterity as one of the most unprovoked and licentious outbreaks of partisanship recorded in a national campaign.

The inevitable conclusion for this persistent "heckling" and the continued brutal assaults visited upon the women is that the Democratic party has been driven to the last ditch and the leaders are so enraged over the encompassing defeat that they are not responsible for their actions. The old aphorism that "whom the gods would destroy they first make mad" will apply.

The Democratic party is seeking the woman vote and assuring the fair sex that it is the party to which they can look for redress for all their grievances. From these exhibitions it will strike the women that the only protection they can expect from the party which Woodrow Wilson leads is the protection extended by the wolf to the lamb.—*Reno, Nevada, Gazette, October 10.*

The wallflower.

From the Spokesman-Review, Spokane, Wash.

Anne Martin

"IT'S a rocky road to Dublin," quoth Anne. So it is, but the goal is in sight. Miss Martin reached the goal of her ambition two years ago when she won suffrage for her sex in Nevada, the state that gave her birth and the one she loves so well.

Let it be written that she is the Fairest, Squarest, Gamest Fighter who ever drew the breath of life in any country on earth. Every drop of blood in her veins tingles with loyalty to her sex and the cause of humanity.

Every pulse beat of her big heart throbs in unison with the downtrodden members of her sex in every nook and corner of the United States. Yes, more than that, not only with her sex in America, but in every quarter of the globe. She is the Great Emancipator of her sex in Nevada and her Name and Fame will go ringing down the Corridors of Time until the Nation Will Take Up the Glad Refrain and in the fullness of time peace, happiness and contentment will come over the spirit of her dreams and she will pass to her reward proud in the consciousness that She Has Made a Winning Fight for the Common Good.

She has endured the jibes, sneers and insults of the coarse and vulgar rabble in her native state with true feminine courtesy and perfect equanimity. She made a winning fight two years ago and victory is now about to perch upon her banner once more.

One potent fact stands out in bold relief. Anne Martin's detractors are found lined up against her solely and wholely Within the Ranks of the Democratic party. She has been enabled to separate the sheep from the goats. She has learned to know her friends and where to find them.—*Western Home Builder, Nevada, October 19.*

New Women in Politics

ALL through the 63d Congress when the women were making their heroic fight, the leaders working literally until four and five o'clock in the morning, seldom eating more than two meals a day, often but one, and this both for lack of time and lack of money, living in unheated rooms that they might not be weakly tempted to stay at home fifteen minutes longer in the morning, when office women and stenographers were coming after their day's work to give their evenings up to midnight and after to help, when women all over the country were making financial sacrifices that meant to them real deprivation, what were the Representatives and Senators of the suffrage states, elected by the votes of women as well as of men, doing? Doing nothing.—*Florence Brewer Boeckel in Pearson's Magazine, November.*

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